

## THE EVENING BULLETIN

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TERMS.

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usual terms.  
Advertisements transferred from the Louisville Daily  
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## THE WEEKLY BULLETIN

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FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1855.

**LAKE SUPERIOR—THE REGION AROUND IT, AND THE COPPER MINES.**—The completion of the canal around the Sault de St. Mary will, by opening the navigation of that vast lake (Superior), which is the largest of the great chain of lakes on our northern border, give new impulse and increased activity to trade and travel in that direction. A steamboat of the largest class may now take freight and passengers through from Buffalo to Fond du Lac, at the extreme western end of Lake Superior, which is only sixty miles from the Mississippi river by a line drawn due west, and one hundred and twenty miles from St. Paul, the capital of Minnesota. In view of facilities afforded by the opening of this great northwestern lake to navigation by steamers, a very great number of people are expected to visit the lake and the country round about it, during the approaching summer. The speculator, the emigrant, and the man of elegant leisure will find these objects of interest to them. Vacant lands, copper mines, fine scenery, and good fishing are among the most attractive objects that invite thither the two classes of mankind, who either work or play. A trip up the Mississippi to St. Paul, thence by land to the lake at Fond du Lac, and then by steamers on the Lake to the Sault, touching at the various mines, thence by boat to Niagara Falls would be a most delightful excursion. It, however, might be found better to reverse the order and go to the Falls first, and then take a boat at Buffalo to Fond du Lac, and return via St. Paul, the Mississippi river to Galena, and by railway via Chicago to Louisville.

To the speculator the mines of copper that are in operation and others that are being opened on the lake shore must be a matter of great interest. The amount of copper that is obtained in that region is increasing steadily, and doubtless will continue to increase every year as additional facilities are offered for cheap mining, and for a full supply of provisions. Every article, such as tools, goods, and provisions, has heretofore been transported there at great expense, but which will in future be cheapened by the diminished cost of transportation. The copper intelligence this spring is that the mines prosecuted the past winter have generally turned out remarkably well, and at Ontonagon, the Mining News estimates that eleven hundred tons of copper, the product of the mines in that district the past winter, will be ready for shipment on the arrival of the first steamboat. This amount of copper, after making all reasonable deductions for waste, freight, &c., is worth about \$334,000.

During the month of March, 115 tons of copper were raised at the Minnesota mine, and the directors have declared a dividend of \$30 per share from the proceeds of the mine in 1854.—This is the second dividend of that amount, being in the aggregate \$180,000. The celebrated Cliff mine has declared a dividend of \$5 per share. We are not well informed as to the quality of soil adjacent to the lake, but presume that immediately around its border the land is poor and unfit for cultivation, but a little farther south, in Wisconsin, the soil is rich and well adapted to agriculture.

**THE MILLERITES AND THE GENERAL CONFLAGRATION.**—If the proverb, that "hope deferred maketh the heart sick," expresses a truth, then indeed must the hearts of the Millerites be in a very diseased condition, for their hopes of being roasted alive by a general conflagration have been again and again deferred, and for aught we know may have now been indefinitely postponed. Of this however we are not distinctly advised. All that we do know is that the burning up of the world and all things therein, which was, according to the Millerite programme, fixed for the 19th of May, did not come off, very much to the disappointment and chagrin of the managers of these extensive fire-works. We believe that the 19th of May was an adjourned day from the exhibition that had been promised us last year, and as it has been found impracticable to get up this entertaining show at short notice, we suggest to the Miller troupe, whether it will not be best for them to put it off some twenty or thirty years. The effect of such an arrangement would be to prolong the agony and produce a pleasant glow of continued anxiety and excitement. It would be so pleasing to know that we stood a chance of dying peacefully in our bed before the time arrives for being roasted to death. Roasting may be a delightful way to die, but as at present informed we prefer some other way of "shuffling off this mortal coil."

The seventeenth ward police of New York, on Friday, arrested a large number of men at the house of one James McLaughlin, who were engaged in witnessing a fight between two bull-dogs. They were held to bail in \$300 each to keep the peace.

We regret that we have of late heard so seldom from our old friend Mrs. D. How deep and wild is the beauty of these stanzas:

## THOUGHTS AND MEMORIES.

BY MRS. A. L. RUTHER DUFOR.

In the twilight I am sitting  
Dreamily;  
O'er my soul are shadows flitting  
Mournfully;  
And the winds with soft sighing,  
While within dark shades are lying,  
And my restless heart keeps throbbing  
To the night-wind's sobbing, sobbing  
Plaintively!

Embers, on the hearth-stone lying,  
Fade away;  
Emblems, to my spirit sighing,  
Of decay,  
So hope's light is slowly flitting  
From my heart as thus I'm sitting,  
Dreamily.

And my lovely spirit, roaming  
Loves to flee  
Through the past's uncertain gloaming  
Wild and free;  
Oft amid her hours of sadness  
Comes a thrill of joy's sweet measure,  
Echo of some long lost pleasure,  
O'er life's sea,

Siren songs of days departed,  
Fill the air,  
Ere my soul grew weary-hearted,  
With dark care,  
Ere the glorious wings of trust  
Had trailed earthward to the dust  
And the halcyon days were past  
O'er which love her halo cast,  
Bright and fair.

Darker shadows now are lying  
On the floor,  
And the wind is sadly sighing,  
Through the door.  
Watching still the dying embers,  
Suddenly my soul remembers  
A deep autumn sky at midnight,  
When the pale and gentle starlight  
Earth beamed o'er.

I remember words then spoken  
Soft and low,  
Vows, too, that have since been broken  
Long ago,  
But the light has not yet faded  
From the wreath that love then braided,  
Though within my heart are lying,  
Hope's last embers, fading, dying,  
Pale and low.

In the shadows thus I'm sitting—  
Sad and low,  
Memories o'er my soul are flitting  
One by one,  
Lingers still one beautiful ray,  
Of life's spring-time bright and gay;  
Sadly falls a bitter tear  
O'er the soul imprisoned here  
But to mourn.

Oh, I would be free, be free,  
My spirit sighs,  
As the winds that sweep the sea  
Or storm the skies,  
I would wander, night and day,  
Where the brightest planets stay,  
And from each would claim a gem  
For my soul's own diadem—  
And angel eyes,

Should admire their burning rays  
Of living light,  
And my diadem should praise  
So chaste and bright.  
Then I'd weave a crown for thee,  
Of such gems of poetry,  
That the latest seraphim  
Would before its light grow dim,  
And worship thee.

Then the choicest throne above  
King shouldst be,  
And thy scepter should be love,  
Best fitting thee,  
Every spirit there should crave,  
As its joy, to be thy slave,  
Every star should hasten down,  
To be woven in thy crown:  
An homage free.

\* \* \* \* \*  
Spirit mine, so wildly roaming,  
Far away,  
Cease to wander mid the gloaming,  
No more stray,  
Pray that hope to thee be given,  
Of a tranquil rest in heaven,  
Where no more with sorrow laden,  
Souls dwell in that blessed aiden,  
Dwell away.

The Evansville Enquirer says that "the editor of the Louisville Journal, true to his New England proclivities, is at heart an abolitionist." Although the editor of the Enquirer is a violent partisan, we did not expect him to say anything so scandalous and so offensive to us politically and personally as this. Our readers can judge whether there is any abolitionism in our paper or not. The Louisville Journal has been more frequently and more violently assailed by the whole abolition press of the free States within the last few months than all the other journals of the South put together.

The editor of the Evansville Enquirer has always had our best wishes, but, if he thinks us an abolitionist, he may as well stop sending us his paper; for, if he again call us one, we shall certainly stop sending him ours.

**DUTIES UNDER THE CANADIAN RECIPROCITY TREATY.**—The Montreal Gazette publishes a correspondence between the United States consul in that city and the board of trade of Canada, from which it appears that a duty of two and a half per cent. on the export value is charged for customs duty at that port on packages containing articles being the products of the United States which are admitted free under the reciprocity treaty. Articles from Canada imported into the United States, being free under said treaty, are exempt from any customs charge. The matter has attracted the attention of the Treasury Department at Washington. We should suppose the British Government will cease from its illiberal course so soon as the facts are officially represented to it.

Three whaling ships arrived at Boston on the 27th, with 5,630 barrels of oil and 64,000 pounds of whalebone. They had previously sent home 3,100 barrels of oil and 70,000 lbs. whalebone.

The river was falling last evening with about 5 feet 4 inches water in the canal. From the quantity of rain which fell last night, we can surely predict a rise.

**THE WASHINGTON UNION AND THE MORMONS.**—A recent original communication on the Mormons, in the Washington Union, published, no doubt, with the advice and consent of the Administration, expresses the following just opinions of the community at the Great Salt Lake:

The case of the Mormons may serve further to illustrate our idea of the rights of conscience. Without questioning their right to believe in the Divine mission of Joe Smith or Brigham Young, or to have as many wives and concubines as King Solomon or the Grand Turk, we certainly do deny their right, as members of this confederation, to set up the inspirations of their prophet in opposition to the constitutional powers of the President of the United States or any other branch of the government. Nor do we think their privileges extend to a violation of those laws and institutions which are the basis of our manners, habits, and morals. Polygamy, however sanctioned by the example of the patriarchs, is a criminal offense in every State of the Union, and a community in which every man may have as many wives as he pleases can no more assimilate with those who admit of but one than if it sanctioned the commission of murder or any other crime against the laws of nature and society.

Coming at length to the main question, the writer further informs us that—

As might be expected, since they became territorial members of the Union, they have placed themselves in direct opposition to the legitimate authority of the government of the United States, by rejecting its officers and refusing to recognize any authority but that of their inspired prophet. In this, we think very unfortunately, they were humored by Mr. Fillmore, who conferred on B. Young the office of civil Governor in addition to that far higher station he held as the oracle of the Divine will. Thus Governor Brigham Young now combines in his person the sanctity of a representative of the Divinity and the temporal authority of an officer of the government of the United States. The association is supremely absurd, if not absolutely blasphemous.

The N. Y. Herald copies this and asks whether Pierce has done any better than Fillmore did. That paper says: "As we understand it, the officers sent out by Mr. Pierce, at least the Governor, has declined in favor of Brigham Young, and we are not informed whether it is the intention of Mr. Pierce further to interfere with the authority of the great polygamist or not. The time has fully come, we apprehend, for the breaking up of this nest of the unclean birds of Mormonism. Will the Washington Union oblige us and the public at large by informing us what this administration has done, and what it proposes to do, to abolish the nuisance?"

**CRIM. CON. IN HIGH LIFE.**—Under this heading the N. O. Crescent tells the following: A young man, married about two years, engaged a music teacher for his wife. For a time all went on well, but finally the husband became jealous. Returning home at an hour when least expected, he met his wife, vainly endeavoring to hide an unusual confusion—and in the bed-chamber found the hat, coat, and boots of the teacher, but no sign of the teacher himself. The unlucky husband was satisfied. He went deliberately to a neighboring store, purchased a cowhide, and returning to his faithless spouse, gave her a most terrible flagellation, after which he packed up his duds and left the city in disgust for his plantation.

**OAKLAND RACES.**—We have not found time to attend the races, but a sporting friend has politely furnished us with the result yesterday. The first race, one mile and repeat, was won by Harper's Ellen Swigert, by Bulwer, in two straight heats. Time, 1:51½—1:52.

The second race, two miles and repeat, was won by Campbell's Wagner filly in two straight heats. Time, 3:35½—4:06½. The track was very heavy in the last heat.

Two races take place to-day. See advertisement.

**MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.**—At the session of the General Council last evening a variety of business was presented by Mayor Barbee.

The printing ordinance was again taken up and passed to publish the proceedings of the Council in two papers.

An ordinance was passed to collect railroad taxes.

A resolution was adopted to repair the hooks and ladders.

An ordinance allowing the watchmen \$2 passed both boards.

**FIRE.**—About 5 o'clock last evening some varnish in the second story of the liquor store of Messrs. Barbaroux & Co., on Third street, between Main and Market, took fire. The neighbors rushed in and had nearly extinguished the fire when the engines got there. The fire companies threw an immense quantity of water in the house. The damage is several hundred dollars, mostly from the water.

**JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD.**—The directory had five ballots yesterday without effecting a choice. The vote on each ballot stood: For Mr. Zulauf 6, scattering 5. Mr. Guthrie, one of the directors, was not present. Mr. Zulauf was the late President, and under his control the road has prospered.

**VIRGINIA.**—There appears to be but little doubt that Mr. Wise will have ten thousand majority in Virginia. "Little Tennessee" has given him 3,100, which is a large gain upon the majority given for General Pierce. Accomac county, in which Mr. Wise resides, gives Flounoy a majority of 110.

There was a terrific storm, accompanied by thunder, lightning, and hail, in Augusta, Ga., on Wednesday last. Fears were entertained that the growing crops of corn and cotton in that vicinity have suffered.

**FAMINE IN RANDOLPH COUNTY, ALA.—A TOUCHING APPEAL.**—The Montgomery Advertiser contains a letter from Randolph county, addressed to Gov. Winston, by a committee appointed at a public meeting of citizens of that county, and appealing, in simple but touching language, for relief.

The letter states that, "in consequence of a three years' drought, we are now reduced to the point (many of us) of extreme want; and that some of the citizens—indeed many of them—of this Commonwealth are actually perishing for food, to say nothing of the probability of a short wheat crop, in which event our condition is still more deplorable." Says the address:

We can conceive of no better plan for the alleviation of our sufferings than to lay the matter before our Chief Magistrate. Our minds revert with pleasing reflections to the charity of the people of our State when the cholera was raging in New Orleans and Mobile three years ago; and believing that our condition at this juncture is, in every respect, as deplorable as theirs (the sufferers), we hope that it is only necessary to advise them of our wants to elicit the same charitable donations so lavishly bestowed on that occasion by the citizens of Montgomery as well as Selma and Mobile.

Some of our neighbors have suggested the propriety of the loan of funds from the bank at Montgomery, to enable us to buy provisions, &c., while others think, as do the present committee, that that would hardly meet our necessities. True, we could buy corn if we had the money and knew who had it to sell, but, dear sir, the corn is not in all this country to spare; for those who did have a little to dispose of have long since disposed of it.

We want something to eat, and we want it now. We would be willing to go anywhere for it, with any reasonable probability of finding an Egypt.

Could the merchants or grocers at Montgomery, Selma, or Mobile do anything for us in the way of provisions—meal, meat, molasses, or anything of the kind—we would thankfully, and with grateful acknowledgements, receive it, and send forthwith after it.

The address is signed by C. S. Reeves, Eld. P. Reeves, B. McCullough, Walter Owens, N. P. Reeves, W. H. Grogan, committee, and by Harris Stephens and Wm. Ingraham, Secretary and President of the meeting.

Gov. Winston being without power to donate funds of the State for relief purposes, submits the statement to the generosity of the public.

The Mississippi papers have an account of a horrible fight between two men named Henry Shepherd and Frank Wilder, near Pittsboro' in that State. Guns, pistols, and knife were used. Neither of the combatants was killed. Wilder was dangerously wounded and Shepherd slightly.

Dr. White's Counterfeit Detector for June is on our table. The doctor is some on financial and commercial matters. Read his leader. Doctor, ain't you afraid of the monster?

Messrs. Cunningham Brothers, in a note to the Boston Daily Advertiser, deny the landing of arms at Port Baltic, from the ship Samuel Appleton. They say the ship was loaded with cotton only.

The Presbyterian General Assembly, after a session of eleven days in Nashville, adjourned on Tuesday, to meet at the First Presbyterian Church in New York on the third Thursday of May, 1856.

**A RAILROAD CONDUCTOR.**—The following is from the Cincinnati Commercial. The traveling would have never known a better railroad conductor or a finer fellow than our friend Woodall:

A friend traveling on Conductor Woodall's train from Covington to Lexington last week gives us the following: Aboard of the train was a young married couple, with that dear, but sometimes troublesome little pledge of affection, a young baby. The little one was sorely afflicted, and cried—such crying as only mothers have heard. Pa took the little one—returned it to ma; took it again and again, but it cried so that a kind lady sitting by our friend suggested spasms, and furnished "Godfrey's Cordial." 'Twas no go—the baby only cried the more, through miles of road. All were anxious about the little babe; ma was most in despair, when Conductor Woodall appeared with a nice tin cup, with something smoking hot within; the baby took a little, smiled, and sleep soon followed. Ma looked truly grateful, papa thanked him, and the passengers resumed their ordinary appearance. "What was it Woodall did?" says one. Another says, "When the train stopped, he got off and got some 'catnip,' went to the engine, got some hot water from the boiler, and with a little sugar, furnish'd the babe with that sovereign remedy, 'catnip tea.'" Hurrah for Conductor Woodall—a man who can appreciate and attend to the wants of all his passengers, no matter how small.

We know nothing about this matter. We give it as we find it in the New Albany Tribune. The Ledger makes no mention of it whatever.

**Fighting at Mooresville.**—A difficulty occurred at Mooresville, six miles south of this place, of which we have refrained from speaking, as we desired to learn the exact facts in the case. From all accounts we believe the following to be a true statement. On Sunday a large number of Germans from Louisville, some thirty or forty in number, went out to Mooresville and planted there a red flag, with a cross over it. They were armed with guns, pistols, and spears, and behaved in a manner that little suited some of the inhabitants of the neighborhood. Some twelve or fifteen Americans, becoming exasperated at the acts of the Germans, "pitched into" them, and, after considerable hard fighting, run them from the ground. The flag and a considerable portion of the weapons of the Germans were captured, and are now in possession of the victors. These have been a long time in the habit of coming from Louisville to this side of the river to feast, frolic, and riot on the Sabbath, and it is about time that their hebdonadal visits were stopped. We are not sufficiently acquainted with the facts to express an opinion whether the Americans at Mooresville were justifiable in their course, but we suppose they only acted as all true Protestant Americans would have done under similar circumstances.

## NEWS ITEMS.

The assessor's returns for the city of Cincinnati show a large decrease in the value of personal property, the total this year being \$16,462,063, against \$18,556,166 last year. The decrease is mainly confined to bankers and brokers. Monies and credits show an increase of over a million dollars.

For their proposed new plan of operations, the allies are said to have in the Crimea a total of 143,000 infantry and artillery, and 7,500 cavalry, and Russia 120,000 infantry and artillery, and 20,000 cavalry.

The N. Y. Tribune states that Count Walewski, the present Premier of the French Ministry, is a natural son of Napoleon I., and was originally a Polish refugee.

Among the passengers on the Baltic, which sailed from New York on Wednesday, was Chas. Carroll, bearer of important dispatches to our Ministers in Europe, and especially to our Minister at Constantinople.

The steamship Ericsson has been placed on the Havre route, and is advertised to leave New York on the 16th June.

**Remarkable Suicide.**—A boy named Slaughter, aged about 15 years, living six miles from town, hung himself on Wednesday last. On returning from the field where he was ploughing, he hung himself with the plow lines on a tree. We have heard no cause assigned. Is it not passing strange that one so young should pine over some secret anguish that at last made the tomb of the suicide a welcome relief from its tortures?  
Princeton Kentuckian.

**THE LOUISVILLE DEMOCRAT AND THE GRAND JURY.**—We yesterday declared our disbelief of the truth of a statement made by the editors of the Democrat, that a witness who recently appeared before the grand jury to testify as to what he had seen was told in substance, as soon as he commenced his statement, that they did not want to hear anything on the subject. The informant of the editors evidently intended to gull them or else he misunderstood what the jurors said to him. Be this as it may, we now present to the public the following authoritative denial by the foreman of the jury of the charge made against the grand jury by the editors of the Democrat and their informant.

We learn that the grand jury have been zealous and untiring in their efforts to trace out the offenders who were engaged in the election riots, and also those concerned in the Hook and Ladder outrage, but that it has been found impossible to find any one who could, or would, testify to the identity of any person concerned in either of those outrages.

[For the Louisville Bulletin.]

## THE GRAND JURY.

The jurors of the grand jury, assembled and sworn at the May term of the city court of the city of Louisville, have instructed the undersigned, foreman of said grand jury, to report the following resolution, to-wit:

Resolved by the grand jury, assembled and sworn according to law, That they have, with extreme regrets, seen and read an editorial article appearing in the leading columns of the Louisville Daily Democrat of date May 30th, 1855, in which said article the editors of said paper have thought proper to attack the conduct of certain "officials" of the city of Louisville in the discharge of their duty, but particularly in regard to an attempt on the part of the said editors of the said paper to have invaded the privacy of the grand jury room (on "reliable authority") and dish up certain information in reference to proceedings then and there had, and which said information thus asserted and thus impudently published, challenge the correctness and justness of the proceedings of the said grand jury; now it is distinctly asserted that the said proceedings during the present session of the grand jury have been strictly just and conformable to their best idea of public justice, as declared by the rules of law that govern this Commonwealth; and they assert that the said paragraph in the said article which imputes a motive or an actor, differing from a strict conformity to the law and public justice, is utterly false and unworthy of the sanction of the prominent conductors of the public press.  
J. CRABB, Foreman.

**THE AMERICAN CONSUL AT CORK ON IRISH PAUPER EMIGRATION.**—H. Keenan, Esq., U. S. Consul at Cork, Ireland, writes to Mayor Wood of New York, under date of May 9th, as follows:

The emigration or transportation of passengers and convicts from foreign countries to the United States is worthy of serious attention. I shall not fail to cooperate with you and our authorities in this matter as you suggest. It strikes me an effectual stop can be put to this unjust system if Congress, in its contemplated law, will require of emigrants or passengers a certificate from the nearest United States Consul to their European residence, of their not being paupers or convicts, but able-bodied, respectable persons, capable of maintaining themselves. This could be accomplished with little trouble and expense to the emigrant by submission to examination by the Consul.

We find the following in the Nashville Union of Tuesday:

There was a street fight in Glasgow, Ky., yesterday between some Democrats and Know-Nothings. In the melee five persons were badly stabbed. We could gather no particulars as to names and the cause of the difficulty.

## WEBB, GILL, &amp; LEVERING

HAVE just received another invoice of New Books and fresh supplies and New Editions of Books heretofore sold—  
The Life of St. Francis of Rome, by Lady Georgiana Fullerton of Blessed Lucy of Novato of Domitilla of Paradise; of Anna De Montmorency; with an introductory essay on the Miraculous Life of the Saints, by J. M. Capes, Esq., F.R.S., or the Church of the Octobers, by Cardinal Wiseman. This is a most excellent work.  
The Christian Virtues, and the Means for Obtaining them, containing the practice of the love of our Lord Jesus Christ, Treatise on Prayer, the great means of Salvation, Directions for acquiring the Christian Virtues, Life for a Christian, &c., by St. Liguori.  
The Immaculate Conception of the most Blessed Virgin Mary, Mother of God, a Dogma of the Catholic Church, by J. D. Bryant, M. D., author of Pauline Seward.  
Life of St. Rose, of Lima, edited by the Rev. F. W. Faber, D.D.  
Life of B. P. Peter Claver, of the Society of Jesus, abridged from the Lives of the Saints and Servants of God, by the Fathers of the Oratory.  
Chateau Laussane, or the Last Marquis, a story of Brittany and the Vendee. 1854 &c. No. 351 Main street.











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